

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

25X1

COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Military Messing and Vehicle Maintenance in the Polish Armed Forces	DATE DISTR.	30 JUL 1959
		NO. PAGES	1
		REFERENCES	RD
DATE OF INFO.			
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

25X1

25X1

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

report containing information on (a) military messing and (b) vehicle maintenance in Poland. The report discusses feeding norms and menus, field messing, mess facilities for officers and noncommissioned officers, and mess equipment. The second part of the report covers vehicle maintenance, POL supplies and equipment.

25X1

ARMY review completed.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	AEC						
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)											

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL
THIS IS UNEVALUATED ADVANCE INFORMATION

MILITARY MESSING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE IN THE POLISH FORCES

Summary : This report contains information on military messing and vehicle maintenance in Poland. It discusses feeding norms and menus, field messing, officers' and noncommissioned officers' messing facilities, and messing equipment. The second part of this report covers vehicle maintenance and POL supplies and equipment. The annexes to this report are sketches of messing and POL equipment used by Polish military units.

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

Page Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

MILITARY MESSING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE IN THE POLISH FORCES

Table of Contents

	<u>Page Nr</u>
Introduction.....	3
A. MILITARY MESSING	
1. <u>Feeding Norms and Menus</u>	3
a. Feeding Norms	3
b. Military Menus	3
2. <u>Field Messing</u>	4
a. Alcohol, drinking (Spirytus).....	4
b. Biscuits, cracker-type	4
c. Chocolate, hard	5
d. Eggs, powdered	5
e. Flour	5
f. Fruit, dehydrated	5
g. Fruit Juices, natural	5
h. Herring, pickled	5
i. Meat, beef or pork	5
j. Milk, powdered	5
k. Pickles, dill	5
l. Potatoes, powdered	5
m. Sauerkraut	5
n. Salt, granulated	5
o. Soups, powdered	6
p. Spices	6
q. Sugar, beet	6
r. Vegetables, dehydrated	6
3. <u>Officers' and Noncommissioned Officers' Messing Facilities</u>	6
4. <u>Messing Equipment</u>	6
a. Thermal Food Container	6
b. Water Can	7
c. Coffee Dispensers	7
d. Field Kitchen	7
B. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT	
1. <u>Vehicle Maintenance</u>	7
2. <u>POL Supplies</u>	7
a. Grease	7
b. Paint, Olive-green (Nitro-lak).....	7
c. Gasoline	8
d. Oil	8
3. <u>POL Equipment</u>	8
a. Fuel Tank Truck.....	8
b. Fuel Tank	8
c. Gasoline and Oil Barrels and Spiget	8
d. Grease Guns for Vehicle Lubrication	8

Annexes A through I	10-18
---------------------------	-------

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

MILITARY MESSING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE IN THE POLISH FORCES

Introduction

A. MILITARY MESSING

1. Feeding Norms and Menus

a. Feeding Norms

An unidentified section of the Class I Department (Departament Żywnościowy) of the Quartermaster Service of the Ministry of National Defense (Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej - MON) established feeding norms so each member of the army would receive approximately 4000 calories a day. This, [redacted] was established by military dieticians of the Class I Department to be a substantial amount of calories for military personnel; however, [redacted] received numerous complaints from enlisted personnel that they were not being fed their daily allowance by the unit's cooks. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

b. Military Menus

Master menus were established on a yearly basis by an unidentified section of the Class I Department of the Quartermaster Service of the Ministry of National Defense. These were distributed to the quartermaster branches of the military districts and in turn redistributed to subordinate and attached military units.

The menus did not vary greatly from one day to another. Bread, potatoes, barley, and noodles were the main sources of starch. The typical main course at dinner was meat (beef or pork, served about four times a week), or boiled eggs (served once a week), or herring (served once a week), or sausage [kielbasa (served once a week)].

The type of food and its preparation depended largely on the unit Class I officer and his cooks. [redacted] on Sundays and holidays meals were the best, since this seemed to be the only time the cooks took any pains in preparing the meals.

25X1

Besides the meat and vegetable rations, each member of the army was allowed 800 grams of rye bread a day. This amount was divided proportionally among the three daily meals. Basic training personnel were allowed 1100 grams of bread during their first 6 weeks in the service; after basic training, they reverted to the usual 800 grams.

Butter, milk, jams, preserves, relishes, sauces, poultry, and fresh fish were unheard of in the Polish army.

Fresh fruit, such as lemons, oranges, pears, apples, or pineapple, were only served in military hospitals and only when they were prescribed as essential to the patient's diet.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-

All food served in mess halls were purchased by the Class I officer in the nearest city's or town's government slaughterhouses, bakeries, or produce markets. Almost all canned rations, which were stored in the units' Class I supply rooms, were only for use in the event of a national emergency.

Typical meals for a day were as follows:

Breakfast

1 liter of soup
1 liter of coffee, black with sugar
300 grams of rye bread

Dinner

1 liter of soup
Approximately 500 grams of potatoes, barley, or noodles
120 grams of meat or sausage, or three boiled eggs, or two herring
Dill pickles or green salad
200 grams of rye bread
1 liter of coffee, black without sugar

Supper

1 liter of soup
1 liter of coffee, black with sugar
300 grams of rye bread

2. Field Messing

When troops were in the field for 1-day periods, food was brought to them from the unit mess hall. When on bivouac or a training problem for longer than 2 days, the Class I officer set up field kitchens and messing facilities. Furthermore, he purchased necessary food from government-owned food points in the largest cities or towns near the bivouac area. While in the field, personnel ate the same type of meals they ate in garrison, except that conditions were less favorable. Only while traveling from one bivouac site to another and only when conditions did not provide proper facilities or time for feeding of personnel the use of canned meat rations and biscuits mentioned below.

25X1

the following Class I supplies stored in unit Class I Warehouses:

25X1

a. Alcohol, drinking (Spirytus)

Packed in 25-, 50-, and 100-liter straw encased jugs.

b. Biscuits, cracker-type

These could be broken into four equal pieces and were dill, caraway, or semi-sweet in flavor. They were 17 x 6 x 1 cm, were wrapped in wax paper, and were packed in wood-reinforced cardboard boxes, 60 x 40 x 20 cm, which were banded with three steel bands. Twelve biscuits were issued in lieu of 800 grams of bread.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-5-

c. Chocolate, hard

Unknown number of individually wrapped 100-gram bars packed in rectangular metallic containers, .60 x 30 x 30 cm.

d. Eggs, powdered

Packed in cylindrical metallic 800-gram containers.

e. Flour

Packed in 100-kilogram cloth bags.

f. Fruit, dehydrated

Apples and prunes were packed in cylindrical metallic 800-gram containers.

g. Fruit Juices, natural

Cherry, blackberry, and strawberry juices were bottled in 10-liter straw encased jugs.

h. Herring, pickled

Ready to eat, packed in 200-kilogram oak barrels.

i. Meat, beef or pork

Packed in 830-gram cylindrical metallic containers with white labels.
Packed in 500-gram cylindrical metallic containers with white labels.
Packed in 8-kilogram oval metallic containers with white labels.

j. Milk, powdered

Packed in cylindrical metallic 800-gram containers.

k. Pickles, dill

Packed in 200-kilogram oak barrels.

l. Potatoes, powdered

Packed in cylindrical metallic 800-gram containers.

m. Sauerkraut

Packed in 200-kilogram oak barrels.

n. Salt, granulated

Packed in 50-kilogram multiple paper bags.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-6-

o. Soup, powdered

Barley, tomato, pea soups, with and without noodles, were packed in individual insulated 75-gram packages and 125-gram packages. The outer layers of individual packages were yellow, red, and blue.

p. Spices

All spices were packed in 2-kilogram metallic cylindrical containers. Only artificial pepper was used by the military.

q. Sugar, beet

Sugar cubes, packed in 1-kilogram double cardboard containers. Granulated sugar packed in 100-kilogram cloth bags.

r. Vegetables, dehydrated

Shredded potatoes, carrots, celery, onions, peas, and beans were packed in cylindrical metallic 800-gram containers.

Note: Items a. and g. above were never issued to the military; however, they were considered and stored as Class I supplies.

3. Officers' and Noncommissioned Officers' Messing Facilities ¹.

The only officers and noncommissioned officers who ate their meals in mess halls were those scheduled as ODs and CQs and then only on the day they were scheduled for these duties.

All other regular army officers and noncommissioned officers ate in the officers' clubs, in restaurants, or in their homes. Bachelor officers and non-commissioned officers who ate all their meals in the officers' clubs or in restaurants had to supplement their 360-zloty subsistence allowances with 500 zlotys monthly for meals, each of which cost 15 to 30 zlotys.

Meals in the officers' clubs were served as are those served in restaurants; that is, diners had a choice of three or four main courses.

The kitchen help and waiters or waitresses in the officers' clubs were civilians, who were paid from the clubs' funds.

When regular army officers and noncommissioned officers were in the field for short periods (1 or 2 days), they ate what was given the enlisted personnel. They seldom, if ever, paid for these meals. When the units were out for longer periods, as summer training, the bivouac area usually had officers' club facilities.

4. Messing Equipment

a. Thermal Food Container

The only thermal food container [redacted] (see Item 1, Annex A) was of aluminum alloy with an unidentified inner insulator and had a capacity of approximately 15 liters. The cover had snap-on locks and was attached to the rear of the container with two metal hinges.

25X1

25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-7-

These containers, used to deliver hot food and coffee to personnel in the field, had adaptable leather straps so that each could be carried as a field pack. (See Item 2, Annex A.)

b. Water Can

This can was made from an unidentified metal which resembled that used in the construction of ordinary milk cans. In fact, they resembled milk cans to such a degree that they were often referred to as such. (See Item 1, Annex B.) This was the only type of water can used by the military. These were primarily used to transport water to the troops in the field when there were no sources available on location. 25X1

c. Coffee Dispenser

25X1

The dispenser (see Item 2 and Item 3, Annex B) was not used to transport coffee. It was nothing more than a large aluminum pot, with a cover, from which coffee was dispensed to personnel both in garrison mess halls and in the field.

d. Field Kitchen 2.

B. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT

25X1

1. Vehicle Maintenance

Vehicle maintenance was generally performed in unit vehicle repair shops. Each driver was responsible for the daily maintenance and cleanliness of his assigned vehicle. Over-all maintenance was performed on vehicles twice yearly, in April and October, during which time lubricants were changed in accordance with the season. Vehicles were painted approximately once a year in unit vehicle repair shops. All unit vehicles were inspected twice yearly, after over-all maintenance was performed, by unidentified inspection teams from military district level. All major repairs and overhauls were made only by military district vehicle repair shops. the tires on military vehicles lasted for approximately 18,000 kilometers. 25X1 25X1

2. POL Supplies

a. Grease

25X1

An unknown amount of different greases was kept on hand in unit vehicle repair shops. Unknown quantities of grease were picked up periodically by unit transportation personnel at unidentified military POL depots to replenish used stocks. grease stored in unit vehicle repair shops in rectangular metallic containers 60 x 30 x 25 cm, weighing approximately 50 kilograms each. grease in cylindrical metallic containers 15 x 20 cm weighing 3 kilograms each. 25X1

b. Paint, Olive-green (Nitro-lak)

paint stored in unit vehicle repair shops in square 10-kilogram metallic containers, and cylindrical metallic containers weighing 500 grams, 1 kilogram, and 2 kilograms. 25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-8-

c. Gasoline

Gasoline, octane unknown, was kept in unit motor parks in 800-liter stationary fuel tanks (see Annex C) as well as in gas drums (see Annex D).

25X1

d. Oil

Different unidentified weight oils were kept on hand in unit vehicle repair shops stored in metal drums as shown in Annex D.

25X1

3. POL Equipment

25X1

a. Fuel Tank Truck

only one type fuel tank truck which was used by the Polish army. The tank, with a capacity of 5600 liters, was of welded construction mounted on a chassis of a ZIS-150 truck. A metal box approximately 1.50 x 1.80 x .70 m was welded to the rear of the tank. the source of power for fuel dispensing was a mechanical pump system or gravity flow. (For sketch of the fuel tank truck see Annex E, and for sketch of the truck's fuel dispensing equipment see Annex F.)

25X1

b. Fuel Tank

The tank used by unit had an 800-liter capacity and was of welded construction, cradled in wooden blocks located on a concrete base. (For concept and description of the fuel tank see Annex G.)

fuel was pumped out of the tank with the aid of a portable fuel pump. (See Annex G for concept and description of the portable fuel pump.) The fuel was pumped from the tank into measuring cans. (For description of the gas and oil dispensing cans see Items 1, 2, and 3 of Annex H.) The fuel would be then poured into the individual vehicle tanks from the dispensing cans.

25X1

c. Gasoline and Oil Barrels and Spigot

25X1

220-liter and 300-liter metal barrels used by the Polish army for the storage and transportation of gasoline and oil. A cast iron spigot was used to extract the fuel from the barrels. (See Items 1, 2, and 3 of Annex D.)

d. Grease Guns for Vehicle Lubrication

25X1

two types of grease guns used for vehicle lubrication by military mechanics. (See Items 1 and 2 of Annex I.)

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

Page Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

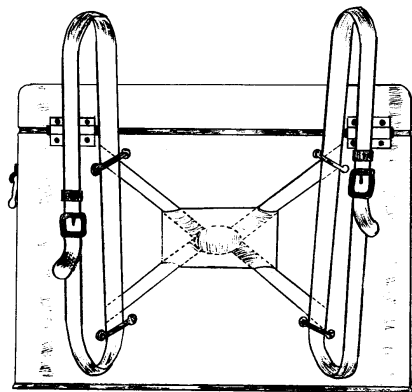
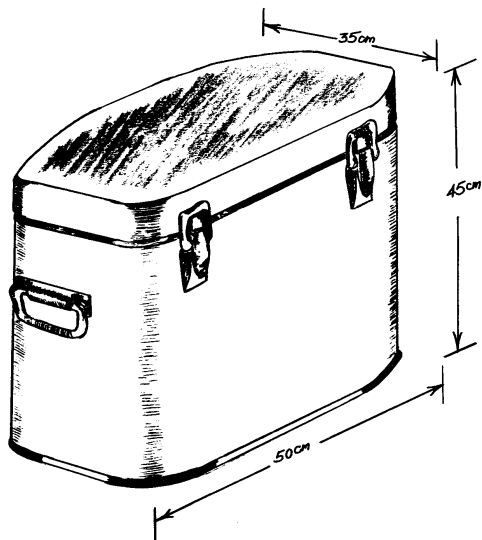
-10-

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/08/18 : CIA-RDP80T00246A049500220001-8

ANNEX A

SKETCH OF THERMAL FOOD CONTAINER USED BY THE POLISH ARMY

25X1



25X1

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

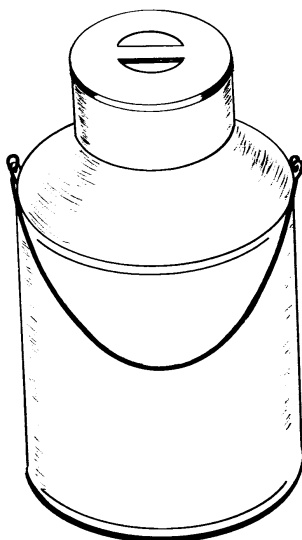
ANNEX B

SKETCH OF WATER CAN AND COFFEE DISPENSER USED BY THE POLISH ARMY

25X1

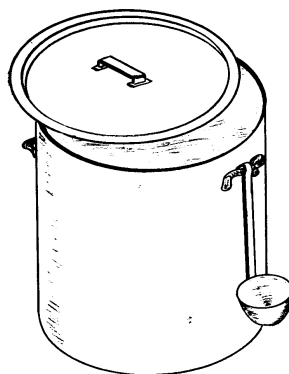
25X1

25X1



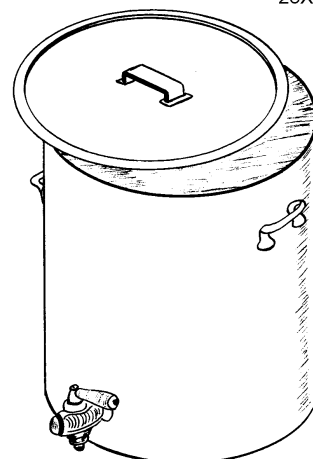
Item 1

30-liter water can with lid



Item 2

15-liter aluminum coffee can
with cover and ladle



Item 3

30-liter aluminum coffee can
with cover and spigot

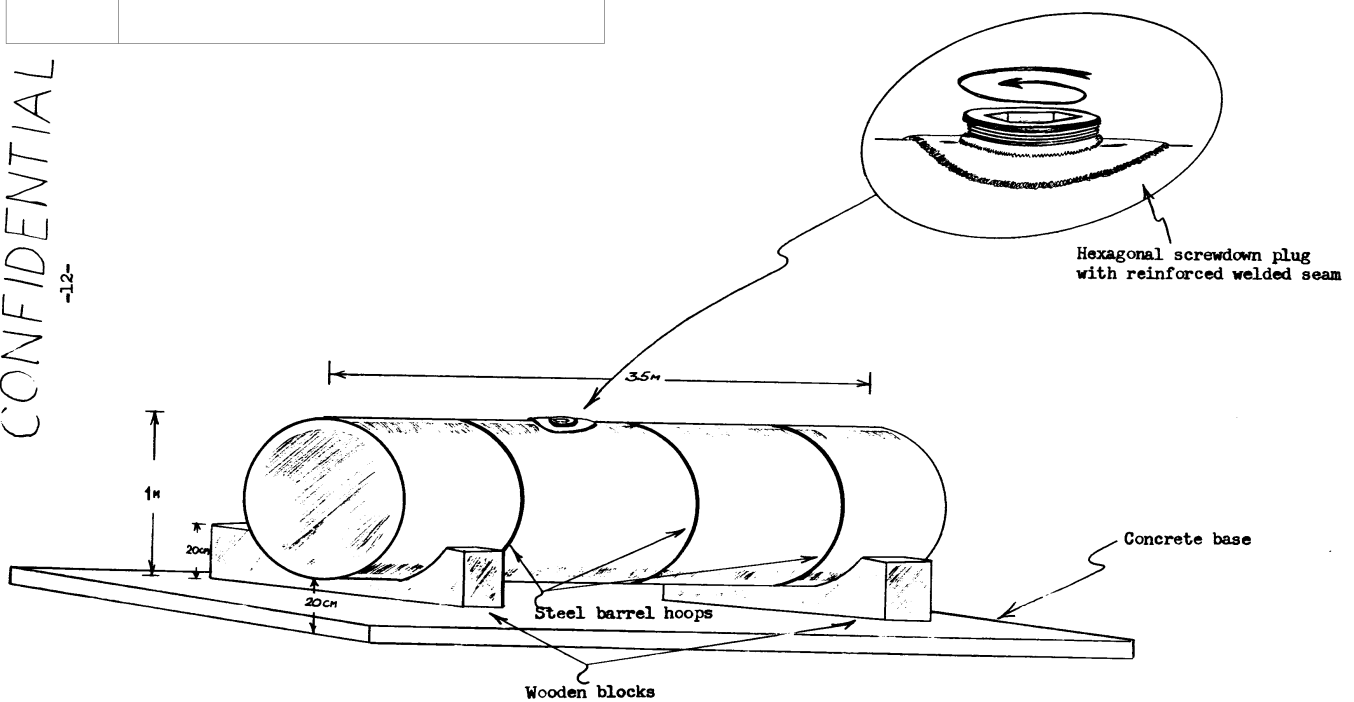
ANNEX C

25X1

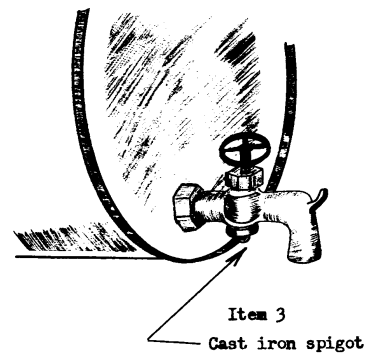
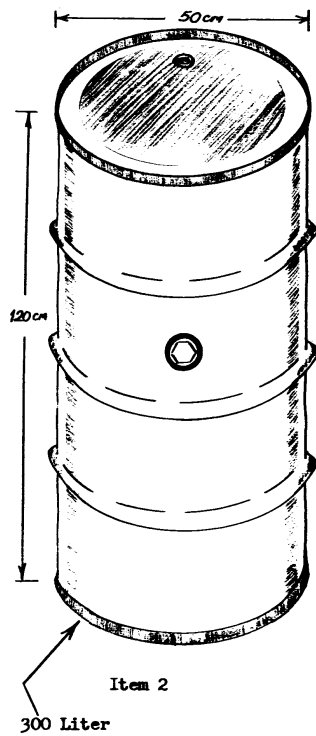
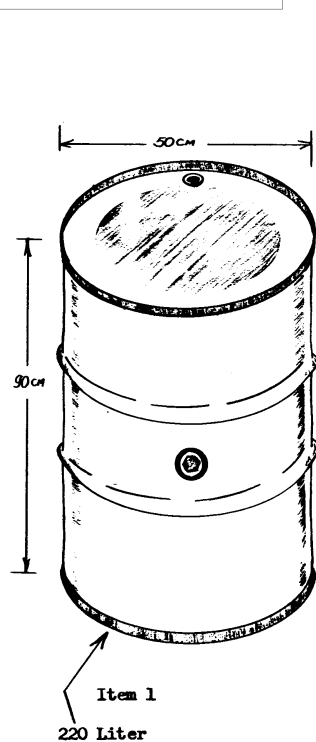
SKETCH OF A TYPICAL FUEL TANK FOUND AT POLISH MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



ANNEX D
SKETCH OF GASOLINE AND OIL DRUMS AND SPIGOT USED BY THE POLISH ARMY



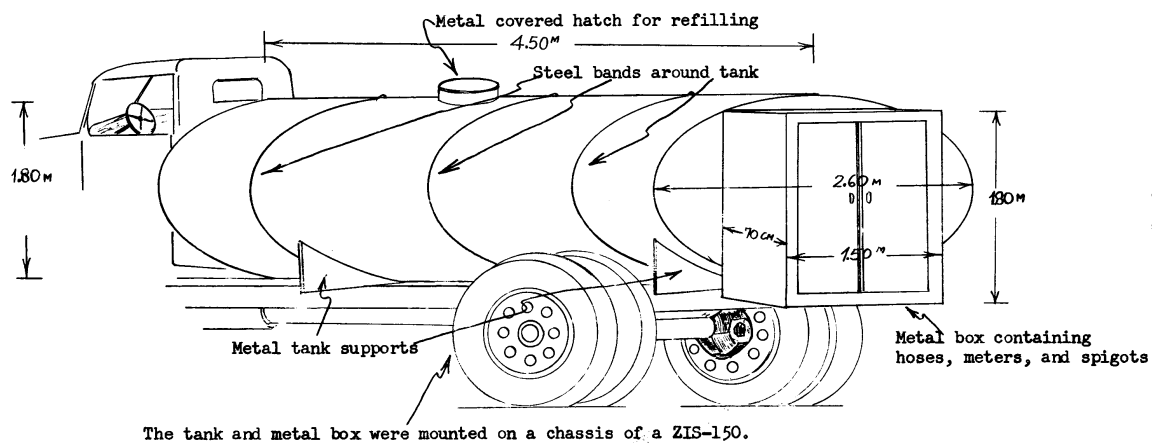
25X1

25X1

ANNEX E

SKETCH OF A FUEL TANK TRUCK USED BY THE POLISH ARMY

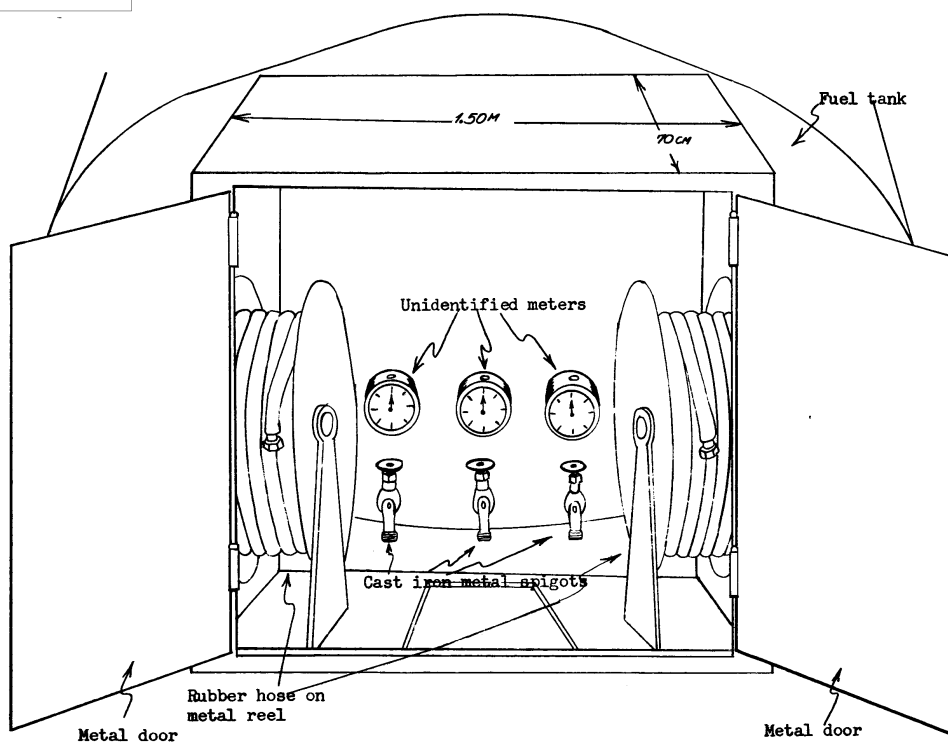
25X1



25X1

ANNEX F

SKETCH OF FUEL DISPENSING EQUIPMENT ON FUEL TANK TRUCKS USED BY THE POLISH ARMY



25X1

25X1

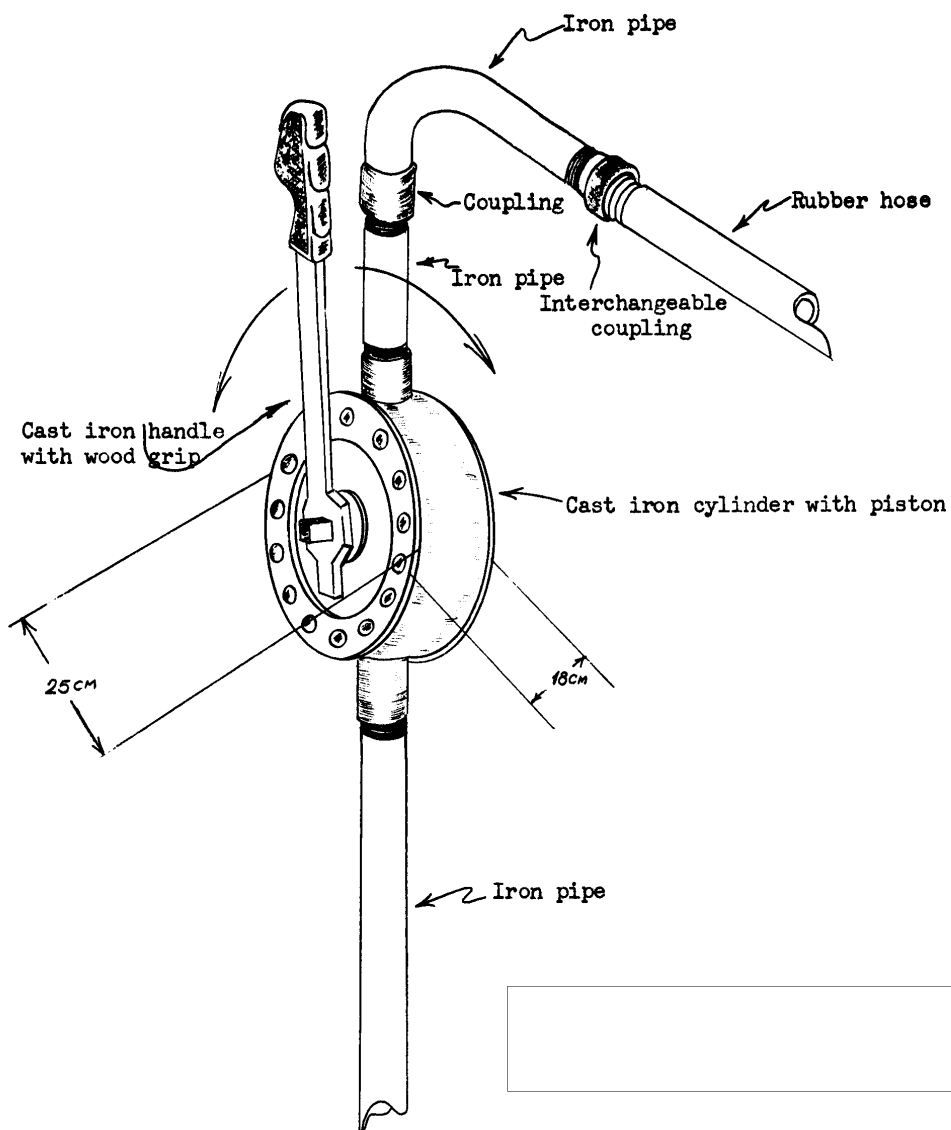
CONFIDENTIAL

-16-

ANNEX C

SKETCH OF A PORTABLE FUEL PUMP USED BY THE POLISH ARMY

25X1



25X1

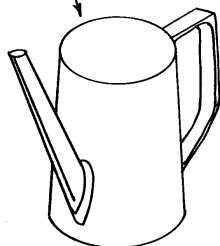
CONFIDENTIAL

25X1

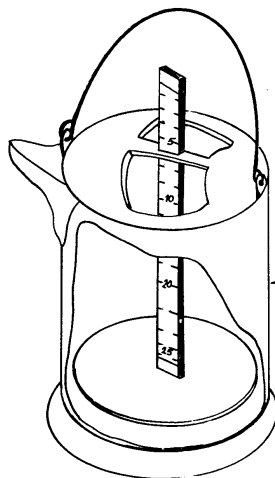
ANNEX H

SKETCH OF GAS AND OIL DISPENSING CANS USED BY THE POLISH ARMY

All-metal oil can with
metal spout and handle

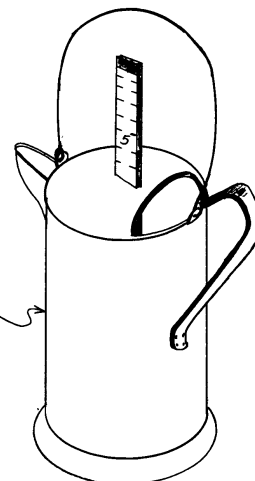


Item 1
2-liter oil can



Item 2
Cutaway of a 25-liter gas can

All-metal gas cans with
built-in meter sticks and
buoyant disks.



Item 3
15-liter gas can

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

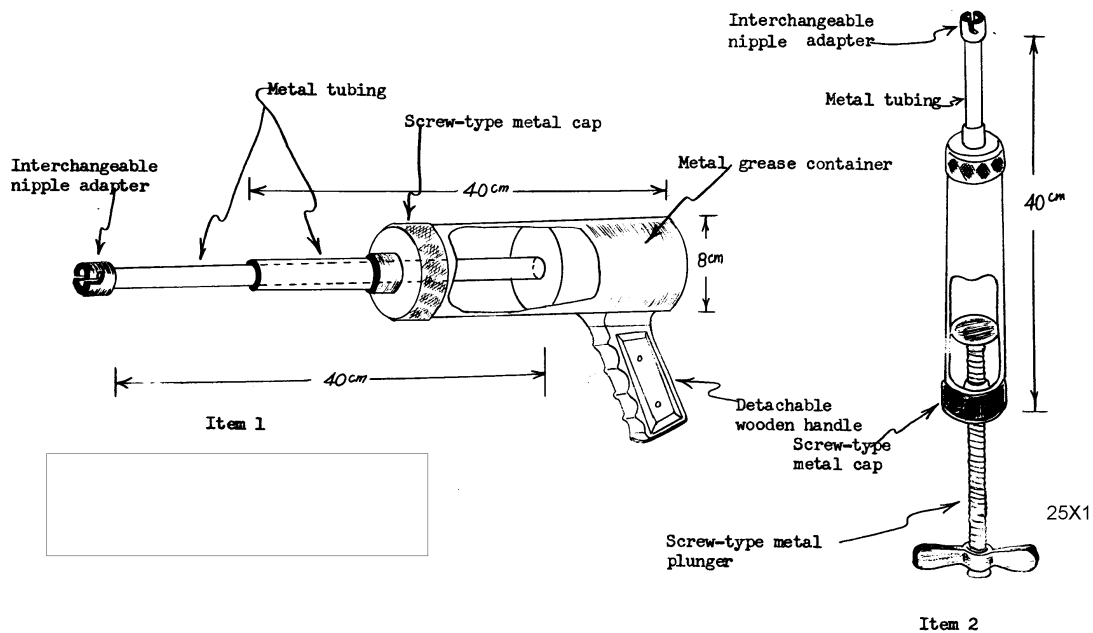
-18-

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/08/18 : CIA-RDP80T00246A049500220001-8

25X1

ANNEX I

SKETCH OF GREASE GUNS USED BY THE POLISH ARMY FOR VEHICLE MAINTENANCE



CONFIDENTIAL

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/08/18 : CIA-RDP80T00246A049500220001-8